Abbreviations and symbols

This appendix contains a list of abbreviations and symbols that are used in this volume. Sometimes conventions are adopted that differ from the ones given in this list, but if this is the case this is always explicitly mentioned in the text.

°xxx Refers to the XXX in the glossary
A+section # A3.2 refers to Section 3.2. in Hans Broekhuis (to appear). Grammar of Dutch: Adjectives and adjective Phrases.
Domain D Domain of discourse
P+section # P3.2 refers to Section 3.2. in Hans Broekhuis (to appear). Grammar of Dutch: Adpositions and adpositional phrases.
QC Quantificational binominal construction
V+section # V3.2 refers to Section 3.2. in Hans Broekhuis & Norbert Corver (in prep). Grammar of Dutch: Verbs and verb phrases.

Abbreviations used in both the main text and the examples
AP Adjectival Phrase PP Prepositional Phrase
DP Determiner Phrase QP Quantifier Phrase
NP Noun Phrase* VP Verb Phrase
NumP Numeral Phrase
*) Noun phrase is written in full when the NP-DP distinction is not relevant.

Symbols, abbreviations and conventions used in the examples

e Phonetically empty element
Ref Referent argument (external °thematic role of nouns/adjectives)
Rel Related argument (internal °thematic role of relational nouns)
OP Empty operator
PG Parasitic gap
PRO Implied subject in, e.g., infinitival clauses
PROarb Implied subject PRO with arbitrary (generic) reference
t Trace (the original position of a moved element)
XXX Small caps indicates that XXX is assigned contrastive accent

Abbreviations used as subscripts in the examples
1p/2p/3p 1st, 2nd, 3rd person nom nominative
acc accusative pl plural
dat dative poss possessor
dim diminutive pred predicate
fem feminine rec recipient
masc masculine sg singular
Abbreviations used in the glosses of the examples

AFF Affirmative marker
COMP Complementizer: *dat* ‘that’ in finite declarative clauses, *of* ‘whether/if’ in finite interrogative clauses, and *om* in infinitival clauses
prt. Particle that combines with a particle verb
PRT Particle of different kinds
REFL The short form of the reflexive pronoun, e.g., *zich*; the long form *zichzelf* is usually translated as *himself/herself/itself*
XXX Small caps in other cases indicates that XXX cannot be translated

Diacritics used for indicating acceptability judgments

* Unacceptable
*? Relatively acceptable compared to *
?? Intermediate or unclear status
? Marked: not completely acceptable or disfavored form
(?) Slightly marked, but probably acceptable
no marking Fully acceptable
% Not (fully) acceptable due to non-syntactic factors or varying judgments among speakers
# Unacceptable under intended reading
$ Special status: old-fashioned, archaic, very formal, incoherent, etc.

Other conventions

xx/yy Acceptable both with xx and with yy
*xx/yy Unacceptable with xx, but acceptable with yy
xx*/yy Acceptable with xx, but unacceptable with yy
(xx) Acceptable both with and without xx
*(xx) Acceptable with, but unacceptable without xx
(*xx) Acceptable without, but unacceptable with xx
.. <xx> Alternative placement of xx in an example
.. <#xx> .. Impossible placement of xx in an example
⇒ Necessarily implies
⇒ Does not necessarily imply
XX ... YY Italics indicate binding
XXi ... YYi Coindexing indicates coreference
XX ... YYj Counter-indexing indicates disjoint reference
XX*i/*j Unacceptable with index i, acceptable with index j
XXi/*j Unacceptable with index j, acceptable with index i
[XP ... ] Constituent brackets of a constituent XP